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PTC/SB/21 (08-03)
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Application Number

10/783 499 Filing Date TRANSMITTAL 02/20/2004 First Named Inventor **FORM** George G. Zipfel, Jr. 2817 (to be used for all correspondence after initial filing) **Examiner Name** SHINGLETON, Michael B. Attorney Docket Number Zipfei 1 27 Total Number of Pages in This Submission **ENCLOSURES** (Check all that apply) After Allowance communication to Technology Center (TC) Drawing(s) Fee Transmittal Form Appeal Communication to Board Licensing-related Papers of Appeals and Interferences Fee Attached Appeal Communication to TC Petition (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) Amendment/Reply Petition to Convert to 8 Proprietary Information ~ Provisional Application After Final Power of Attorney, Revocation Status Letter Change of Correspondence Address Affidavits/declaration(s) Other Enclosure(s) (please Terminal Disclaimer Identify below): **Extension of Time Request** Artticle: "Differential and Common Mode Request for Refund Express Abandonment Request Noise\* CD, Number of CD(s) Information Disclosure Statement Remarks Certified Copy of Priority The Commissioner is authorized to charge any fee required to Depost Document(s) Account of Ronald D. Slusky, Attorney at Law, Account No. 502,186 Response to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application Response to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53 SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT Firm Ronald D. Slusky Registered Patent Attorney Individual name Signature Date 11/10/2006 CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below. Typed or printed name Ronald D. Slusky Date 11/10/2006 Signature This collection of information is required by 27 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confider tiellity is governed by 38 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or seggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS This collection of information is required by 87 CFR 1.5/1

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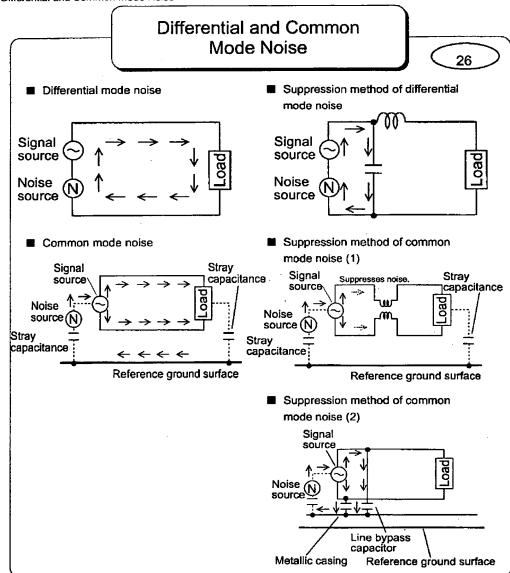
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### 4. Other Fitters

### 4.1. Differential and Common Mode Noise



Noise is classified into two types according to the conduction

The first type is differential mode noise which is conducted on the signal (VCC) line and GND line in the opposite direction to each othe. This type of noise is suppressed by installing a filter on the hot (VCC) side on the signal line or power supply line, as mentioned in the preceding chapter.

The second type is common mode noise which is conducted on all lines in the same direction. With an AC power supply line, for example, noise is conducted on both lines in the same direction. With a signal cable, noise is conducted on all the lines in the cable in the same direction.

Therefore, to suppress this type of noise, EMI suppression filters

are installed on all lines on which noise is conducted.

In the examples shown above, the following two suppression methods are applied.

- Noise is suppressed by installing an inductor to the signal line and GND line, respectively.
- A metallic casing is connected to the signal line using a capacitor. Thus, noise is returned to the noise source in the following order; signal/GND lines → capacitor → metallic casing → stray capacitance → noise source.

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#### 4. Other Filters

4.2. Noise Suppression by Common Mode Choke Colls

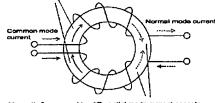
# Noise Suppression by Common Mode Choke Coils (1)

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Common mode choke coils work as a simple wire against differential mode current (signal), while they work as an inductor against common mode current (noise).

### (a) Structure

Magnetic flux caused by common mode current is accumulated,



(b) Equivalent circuit



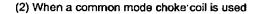
Magnetic flux caused by differential mode current cancels

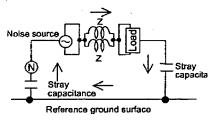
(c) Effect against common mode noise

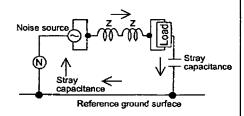
Since magnetic flux caused by common mode current is accumulated, a high amount of impedance is produced.

Common mode choke coils are suited for common mode noise suppression because a coil with large impedance is easily achieved.

(1) When two normal inductors are used







Common mode choke coils are used to suppress common mode noise. This type of coil is produced by winding the signal or supply wires one ferrite core.

Since magnetic flux flows inside the ferrite core, common mode choke coils work as an inductor against common mode current. Accordingly, using a common mode choke coil provides larger impedance against common mode current and is more effective for common mode noise suppression than using several normal inductors.

[Notes]

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### 4. Other Filters

4.2. Noise Suppression by Common Mode Choke Coils

## Noise Suppression by Common Mode Choke Coils (2) 28 (d) Effect on differential mode current Since magnetic flux caused by differential mode current cancels out, impedance is not produced. > A decrease in impedance due to magnetic saturation does not easily occur, even if the current flow is large. Common mode choke coils are suited for noise suppression on lines with large current flows, such as AC/DC power supply lines. The distortion of the waveform is less. Common mode choke coils are suited for noise suppression on lines where signal waveform distortion causes a problem, such as video signal lines. (1) When two inductors are used (2) When a common mode choke coil is used Output waveforn Input waveform Output waveform (After filtering) (Before filtering) (After filtering) The distortion of the waveform is large The distortion of the waveform is small (e) Examples of impedance characteristics of DC common mode choke coils

Since magnetic flux cancels out inside the ferrite core, impedance is not produced for differential mode current. The magnetic saturation problem is small. Common mode choke coils are suited for common mode noise suppression on lines with large current flow, such as AC/DC power supply lines. Since they do not affect signal waveform, they are also suited for common mode noise suppression on lines where signal waveform distortion causes a problem, such as video signal lines.

The above graph shows examples of impedance characteristics of DC common mode choke coils. Actual characteristics also contain differential mode impedance, and this must be considered when using common mode choke coils in circuits where the signal waveform is significant.

[Notes]